WEST Search History

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DATE: Monday, September 27, 2004

Hide?	<u>Set</u> <u>Name</u>	Query	<u>Hit</u> <u>Count</u>
DB=USPT; $PLUR=YES$; $OP=ADJ$			
	L14	L13 not 16	5
	L13	L12 and (processor or microprocessor or CPU or multiprocessor)	11
	L12	L11 and processor	11
	L11	15 or 17 or 18 or 19 or 110	38
	L10	(5847998 5867430 6016270 6088264 6097666 6111787)![pn]	6
	L9	(5847998 5867430 6016270 6088264 6097666 6111787)![pn]	6
	L8	(3471838 5229972 5245572 5307314 5361343 5367494 5420997 5436863 5475634 5502683 5513139 5553016)![pn]	12
	L7	(5245572 5361227 5361343 5426603 5483486 5572466 5590074 5625595 5648929 5732030 5748528 5751634 5796657 5867430 5917744 5936884 5949713)![pn]	17
	L6	L5 and "processors"	6
	L5	11 or 13	9
	L4	11 and 13	0
	L3	12 or 5847998.pn.	4
	L2	(5657292 or 5867430 or 6081878).pn.	3
	L1	(6088264 or 6081450 or 6418506 or 5732017 or 6240040).pn.	5

END OF SEARCH HISTORY

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L14: Entry 5 of 5

File: USPT

Apr 26, 1994

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5307314 A

TITLE: Split read/write dynamic random access memory

Brief Summary Text (15):

Instructions, comprising an output enable (OE) signal and a write enable (WE) signal, generated in a central processing unit (CPU) control the read and write operations of a typical DRAM. (Throughout this discussion designations OE and WE will be considered the OE and WE signals unless stated otherwise, another option being the physical OE and WE outputs.) The active and inactive logic states of the OE and WE instructions determine whether data is written to or read from a memory cell. In order to read data from a memory cell, OE needs to be in an active logic state and WE needs to be in an inactive logic state. In order to write data into a memory cell, WE needs to be in an active logic state and OE needs to be in an inactive logic state. Both the read and write operations are preceded by an active row address strobe (RAS) signal and also require an active column address strobe (CAS) signal. In typical DRAMs, the WE and the OE are not activated at the same time. This is because the data ports are shared for input and output data. The DRAM logic inhibits the condition of both the OE and WE signals active at the same time by either not allowing it or by disabling the DRAM's ability to transmit data to the output.

Brief Summary Text (30):

This device can also be used in a dual processor system having a shared memory for communicating between the processors. It can also be used for special graphics functions such as digital television and frame buffers for television and communication systems.

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